



THEATRE-ROYAL.

The Profits of this Night to be applied, by authority of the Magistrates and Town-council, towards completing THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

To-Morrow Evening, March 12th, will be presented, the Tragedy of THE REVENGE.

Zanga, Mr JACKSON;
Carlos, Mr Knight; Alvarez, Mr Taylor; Manuel, Mr Hallion;
And Alonso, Mr WILLIAMSON.
Isabella, Mrs WOODS;
And Leonora, Mrs JACKSON.

To which will be added a FARCE, called, THE DEVIL TO PAY.

Sir John Loverule, Mr TANNET;
Butler, Mr Hallion; Conjuror, Mr Charteris; Coachman, Mr T. Banks;
Cook, Mr Simpson;
And Jobson, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.
Lady Loverule, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Lucy, Mrs Mountfort; Lettice, Mrs Tannet;
And Nell, Mrs KNIVETON.

The Pit, and some rows in the front of the First Gallery, will be kept till six o'clock, for the accommodation of the YOUNG GENTLEMEN of the School, who are requested to come early.

It is also humbly requested, that Ladies and Gentlemen will be pleased to buy their tickets before coming to the Theatre, to prevent the confusion and delay otherwise unavoidable.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richard Richardson's, Exchange; Mr Spankies, (late Mr Mercer's) opposite the Iron Church; and at the Ticket-Office of the Theatre.

For the Benefit of Mr JACKSON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th of March, will be performed, The Tragedy of

MACBETH.

With New Dresses, in the Habits of the times, Scenes, and Decorations.

Macbeth, Mr JACKSON.
Banquo, Mr Williamson; Duncan, Mr Banks; Malcolm, Mr Knight;
Donalbain, Mr T. Banks; Lenox, Mr Taylor; Angus, Mr Tannet;
Seyton, Mr Johnston; Siward, Mr Simpson.
And Macduff, Mr WARD.
Gentlewoman, Mrs WOODS.
And Lady Macbeth, Mrs JACKSON.

The Witches by Mr Charteris, Mr Hollingsworth, and Mr Hallion.
And Hecate, Mr GAUDRY.

The ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Matthew Lock, will be performed with entire new Accompaniments and Choruses, by Mr Gaudry, Mr Marshall, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Kniveton, Mrs Mountfort, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Gaudry, and Miss Kirby.

To which will be added, the BURLETTA of

MIDAS.

Midas, Mr JOHNSON;
Silenos, Mr Gaudry; Pan, Mr Hallion; Demetrius, Mr Tannet;
Jupiter, Mr Taylor;
And Apollo, Mr MARSHALL.
Nyx, Mrs KIRBY;
Myths, Mrs Charteris; — Juno, Mrs Mountfort;
And Daphne, Mrs JACKSON.

55s After this night, there can be no play till Saturday the 23d of March.

IN ST. CECILIA'S HALL.

Upon TUESDAY the 12th of MARCH, will be performed, For the BENEFIT of Mr CLARKE, Organist of the English Chapel,

ORATORIO

ACIS AND GALATEA.

The principal Vocal Parts by

Signora Corri, Mrs Puppo, Mr Gaudry, Signor Corri, Mr Hamilton,

And Mr Meredith, from the Choir of Durham.

First Violin, and Solo Concerto, by Mr PUPPO.

Organ Concerto, Mr CLARKE.

In order that the Orchestra may be as complete as possible, the Performance will be in the Forenoon.

To begin precisely at Twelve o'clock.

TICKETS (3s each) to be had at the Music Shops, Prince's Street Coffee-house, and at Mr CLARKE's House, in Merdin's Wynd.

Care will be taken to have the room properly aired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, March 5.

General Smith moved the House, as chairman of the committee for enquiring into the state of the Bengal judicature, on the subject of Mr Barwell's hesitating to give satisfactory answers, when he was under examination before them; and, on the General's motion, orders were made to enforce the powers of the committee in the examination of witnesses who might be members, and plead their privilege in excuse of their conduct.

The Attorney General moved, that the House should go into a committee, to consider of the propriety of the bill which he had introduced, for concluding a truce with America.

The House accordingly went into this committee; when

The Attorney General stated to the committee, very shortly, the necessity that there was for repealing such prohibitory statutes as stood in the way of negotiating a peace with America. After the late resolutions of the House, there was no occasion for his saying any thing in defence of the bill; and he therefore moved, "That it appears to this House, that the bill for concluding a truce with America is proper to be laid before the House."

Mr Fox said, that he by no means wished or meant to oppose the motion. It was true, he considered the whole matter as a snipe, and he was sorry to see a man of respectable as the learned gentleman, made the dupe of the minister on the occasion. It was a measure referred to in their necessity, as the last refuge of disappointed men, who were determined to keep their places at any expense—they were ready, either to abandon principle, to falsify their promises, or to ruin their country, if they could by these means but save to themselves the emoluments and the power of office.

The learned Gentleman said, there were impediments to the conclusion of peace with America. True, there were so. These impediments sat on his right hand and his left—the ministers of this country; and unless these impediments were removed, he did not believe any peace could be made; and the reason why he thought so was this: He knew, that in the

course of the two last years, offers had been made to his Majesty's ministers, and applications, informing them, that there were persons near at hand properly authorised by the Congress to treat of peace. In the course of the present session such offers had been made, and to his knowledge they were all rejected, not with contempt, but with indifference. This was the fact, and he was ready to prove it at the bar. He knew, that before the Spanish war, Spain offered her mediation to bring about a peace with America, on terms which this country should have coveted, and the offer was rejected.

He must now tell them, that he was yet authorised to say, that there were at this very moment persons not far distant, properly empowered to treat of peace; and though he had the most rooted, fixed, and thorough hatred for the ministers, and that he should consider it as infamous and disgraceful in him to have any connection with them in any ministerial capacity, which he declared and pledged himself he never would have, yet such was his desire for peace with America, that he was willing to offer himself to them as a mediator between them and these persons of whom he had spoken; he would agree to negotiate, even for the present ministers, this much-to-be-desired peace, in order to show them he did not want their places;—he was willing to negotiate this peace, provided he could be employed to national advantage in this business, without having any secret ministerial connection with the ministers: He sincerely thought that they would ruin their country rather than part with their places.

He did not wish so much for office as to procure it by such a purchase. He would rather that the present men should keep their places, and the country be saved; and, for this purpose, he was ready to offer himself in this way; for he did not believe that the persons to whom he alluded would trust to any thing which the present ministers could say or do. He made many other observations, and particularly on the shameful conduct of ministers, in staying in office when the very foundation of their system was overturned in that House, and when their opinion must be at variance with their measures. As he had said, he expected no good from them. He considered the present bill as a mere manoeuvre, by which they meant, as they had indeed all along, to effect the ruin of this country.

Lord North spoke in answer to these charges. He said that the House had agreed to an address, which was undoubtedly contrary to his opinion; for he did not think it right, wise, or prudent, to let the enemy know how impatient we were for peace. That they might not know this fact, nor have the advantage of such a communication, he had always objected to the repeal of those prohibitions, which the present bill was intended to remove; but now that these resolutions had passed, the present bill could do no injury, and he agreed to it, because it would quiet the suspicion that was entertained of the sincerity of ministers. But though they had objected to these means as unwise, they were as anxious for peace as the Hon. Gentleman, whatever severe and cruel imputation he might throw upon them.

With respect to the offers of mediation, it was true there had been an offer; but it was not such as they thought was eligible for this country to accept. The Hon. Gentleman said there were persons near at hand empowered to treat of peace; and he had added, that though he had entertained the most rooted hatred for his Majesty's Ministers, and thought it would be dangerous and disgraceful to have any communication with them, because they were corrupt men, he was yet willing to negotiate for this peace. To this offer so made, the noble Lord must answer, that the reasons which he had assigned for not chusing to have any connection with his Majesty's Ministers, was sufficient to induce his Majesty's Ministers not to employ him as a negotiator. "I never will," says the noble Lord, "while I hold my place, employ a man who thinks of me as the Hon. Gentleman professes to do; if I had no other reason for not employing him; but perhaps I have as bad an opinion of the Hon. Gentleman as he has of me."

The Noble Lord then said, that with respect to acting under the order of the House, while he entertained himself another opinion, he thought it no way disgraceful. It was his duty to conform himself to the authority of the Legislature; but not that he was bound to quit his place, whenever he should lose a single vote. His gratitude to his King and country would not suffer him to quit his situation, until he saw that a system was formed which would be wife, proper, and constitutional. If there should be confusion in consequence of his retiring, it would be dishonourable in him to quit his post. He was not fond of office, either for the emoluments or the power of his place; but there was an honour attending his situation which he must preserve. The Honourable Gentleman seemed to be in a hurry for his place. He told him, however, that he would keep it until that House, or any other branch of the Legislature, should be pleased, by a specific vote, to declare their desire that he should quit it; or until he saw a system formed that might enable him to retire with honour. Then the Honourable Gentleman would see, that he would leave it with ten times more pleasure than he took it up; for his temper and his wishes were formed for retirement.

Mr Fox, in explanation, said, that he thought the Noble Lord only corrupt in his public capacity: He believed him to be honest and clean-handed in his private character. He adverted, with pointed ridicule, to the Noble Lord's apprehensions of leaving his post in confusion. To be sure, there had been no confusion in his ministry. His measures had been a regular series of impolicy and madness, unmingled with any particle of wisdom or of propriety. Where there was confusion, there must be variety and mixture; but there was none of this in the Noble Lord's administration. Our series of disasters had not been blended with one atom of good fortune. It had been purely calamitous, nor once was the progressive mischief dashed or interrupted with prosperity.

Lord North spoke a few words again in explanation of what he had said before.

Mr T. Townshend particularly animadverted on an expression of the Noble Lord's, That if it had not been for the resolution of the House the former night, he should not have thought the present bill advisable. Was this true? Then the Noble Lord was guilty of a rank imposition on the House, when he introduced that bill before. The resolutions were passed.

Mr John Lutterell spoke against the measure proposed in the bill before the House, which he considered as giving up the dignity of Parliament.

Mr T. Pitt said, that the acts which the bill intended to repeal were exceedingly material, and the House ought to be cautious.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill remitted.

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SCOTS BANKRUPT LAW.

[Continued from our last.]

4. A. The trustee on his appointment shall be obliged to find security for his intromissions, unless such security shall be dispensed with by four fifths of the creditors in value present at the meeting, either by themselves or by proxies, the said dispensing resolution to be always ingrossed in the book of federant.

B. The trustee shall proceed, in the speediest manner, to recover the bankrupt's estate, whether at home or in foreign parts, by legal diligence or execution, if necessary, within six months, or by following out such arrangements as shall be prescribed by a majority in value of creditors, or their proxies, at a general meeting, and inserted in the book of federant, with power to the said trustee to call to his assistance the insolvent person, whenever such assistance shall be deemed necessary.

C. The trustee shall be obliged to lodge all money he receives in such bank, or with such banking company, as a majority of creditors in value, by themselves or proxies, present, shall appoint, and at such interest as can be procured for the same; and never to retain in his own hands above 50l. otherwise to be liable to the creditors for seven and a half per cent. of the sum so retained, of interest and damages.

D. The trustee shall be obliged to require all creditors, by public advertisement, to prove their debts previous to each dividend, and shall make such dividend at least once every year, if the money collected shall amount to one twelfth in the pound of the debts proved according to law.

E. The trustee shall be obliged to call a meeting of creditors at such specific periods as shall be directed by a majority present by their minutes of federant. And, under all circumstances, he shall be compelled by statute to call a general meeting once every year, in order to report his progress, and receive the farther instructions of the creditors.

F. The trustee shall be obliged, six weeks previous to such general annual meeting, to make up a clear and distinct account of his transactions and proceedings in the trust committed to him, together with a new state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the latest period appointed for inspection, which accounts and states shall be kept open at the place of residence of the trustee, who shall publish an advertisement, inviting all concerned to peruse the same, for six weeks before the general meeting already mentioned, to the end that every creditor may have access to the fullest information, and thereby come properly prepared to such meeting.

G. The trustee, having power from a majority of creditors in number and value, by a minute of federant expressive of the business to be performed, may compound doubtful debts, compromise differences, enter into submissions, and in general perform every act of administration connected with winding up the trust affairs.

H. The trustee shall be obliged to call an extraordinary meeting of creditors, at all times, on the requisition of creditors, whose debts amount to one fourth of the claims proved by law; or, the trustee may, on any emergency, call such extraordinary meeting, provided that when all such meetings are published, the declared purpose shall be clearly specified in the advertisement.

I. The trustee shall be entitled to an allowance in name of commission, not under two and a half, and not exceeding five per cent. on all sums of money which he shall recover or collect.

K. The trustee who shall fail or neglect to comply with all or either of the foregoing regulations (excepting in so far as the same shall be specially relaxed by a majority of creditors present in number and value, by themselves or proxies, at general meetings, and declared in their minutes of federant), shall forfeit all title to the stipulated commission, and be liable to be brought by summary complaint before the Court of Session, to answer for his misdemeanour.

L. The trustee shall be obliged, at the expiration of three years from the sequestration, to sell off by public auction, (subject to no duty), the whole remaining debts and effects of the trust estate, whether at home or in foreign parts, in order to promote final a dividend, excepting in such cases however as this regulation shall be suspended by a majority of creditors in number and value, who shall be convened by themselves or proxies, for the declared purpose of deliberating on this matter; which declared purpose, of a final sale, shall be inserted in the body of the advertisement, which shall be published for convening the third general annual meeting of creditors.

5. Creditors publicly convened for the declared purpose, may remove a trustee, and appoint another in his place, provided this measure is approved by a majority in value of the creditors present, either by themselves, or proxies duly authorised.

6. Creditors being four fifths in number and value, applying for a personal protection to the Court of Session, in behalf of the insolvent person, may obtain the same for the space of six months, in order to enable such person to give assistance in the settlement of his affairs.

7. Creditors being four fifths of the number and value of a bankrupt's estate, whose debts amount to 20l. and upwards, may, at the expiration of twelve months after sequestration, p



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1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major source of funding for research in the field of aging. The industry has a vested interest in developing new drugs and treatments for age-related diseases, and it often funds research that is likely to lead to the development of such products.



